

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 10 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Whole Number 1,104.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

PROSPECTUS

PATRIARCH,

Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended

BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Social Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of the Patriarch to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principles; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a 4th type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price \$1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprise the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent cooperation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, thus well be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will not be beneath the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to firm good citizens and to bless the country. Every Patriotism will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Pastors, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Eitor, Washington, D. C. (post paid).

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John Street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	41 a 7
Beef,	3 1/2 a 4 1/2	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	20 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 18
Bressax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4 1/2
Bugging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bar)	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	\$2 75 a \$3 00
Flour,	\$4 50 a \$5 00	Steel, (bitter)	10 a
Feathers,	25 a 30	Do (cast)	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	25 a 30	Fallow,	12 1/2
Do Oil,	90 a \$1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., JANUARY 25, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	\$5 00 a \$6
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12 1/2 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Bressax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bugging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs)	\$4 a \$5
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	\$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50	Do (bushel)	\$7 1/2 a \$8

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivaled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be fixed in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Lord, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Boz,) Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon Lord, Douglass Jerrold, Miss Sedgwick, Wm. E. Burton, Leont. G. W. Patten, Thos. Campbell, Miss Milford, Professor Wines, E. L. Bulwer, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Mayhew, R. N. R. Penn Smith, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Douglass, M. M. Michol, Mrs. Ellen S. Rand, George P. Morris, Mrs. Gore, Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Leslie, Professor J. Frost, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will receive for one each. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10. Address, M'KIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

Journal of Banking.

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove uninteresting to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842.

MILL IRONS.

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yedkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

STOCKS.

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841.

POLITICAL.

From the New York New Era.

THE TARIFF AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Tribune publishes an extract from Mr. Lester's powerfully written work on "The Glory and Shame of England," from which we take the following heart rending extract:

"Show me a man who, in the decline of life, falls upon his parish for support in the workhouse, and I will show you a man who has been compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last—a man who, with the same labor and economy, would have accumulated in America an independent estate, and reared up a beautiful and well educated family to smooth the down-hill steps of age, comfort him in sickness, and close his eyes in death's peaceful sleep. There can be no doubt that it costs the poor man five times as much to be a subject of Great Britain, if he lives on this island, as it would if he were a citizen of the United States. Is there any benevolence in giving shelter to the broken down operative to come and die in, when his overstrained muscles at length give way? or in answering his cry for bread by telling him to emigrate to America? Is there even Justice in it?"

These are solemn facts, and what pray, has brought about this state of things in England? Why is it that a man is "compelled to labor half his days to sustain the Government which has made him a pauper at last." How is it that the Government "has made him a pauper?" If the Tribune, in which this article is published, with commendation, would answer truly, he would say it was all caused by oppressive taxes—taxes—taxes; taxes laid upon the industry of the masses for the support of abominable tariffs and wicked monopolies, which in their turn support and sustain one of the most corrupt and aristocratical Governments that have ever disgraced the world. An enormous tariff is laid upon every thing that is consumed, for the noble purpose of protecting "home industry." And what pray, is the consequence of his protection? A few, a very few, are made enormously rich—are pampered with all the luxuries from the four quarters of the globe—are ready to bend the knee to royalty and fawn upon accidental greatness; but of the masses—the great body of the people—their lot is a sad one. The tariff tells their fate; let the subject misery, the squalid poverty, the innumerable crimes committed solely for the purpose of sustaining life, tell of the benefits derived from this protecting of "home industry." Does it feed the poor—clothe the naked—distribute, with an equal hand, the best gifts of Heaven? Not at all; but it heaps curses upon the millions whose sufferings are already more than they can bare; it takes the very bread from the mouths of these poor beings to fill the already bloated stomachs of a few grinding monopolists, and yet this Editor of the Tribune, and the Whig party generally, are anxious to transfer this abominable tariff system again to our shores. They would, for the purpose of benefiting a handful of manufacturers, bring all these evils of taxation upon the whole country. These tariffs say, "England will not take our wheat and other grains, therefore let us prohibit or tax her productions." It is true, England places an enormous duty or tariff upon all foreign grains; but who, pray, does she injure most, her own citizens, or us? Let their tens of thousands who go their week in and week out without one morsel of bread, because the price is beyond their feeble earnings, answer the question. Must we bring similar evils upon ourselves for the purpose of retaliating upon them? The whole tariff policy is this: That because England inflicts great evils upon the great mass of her own citizens, by making them pay forty times the worth of every article they consume, we ought to do the same thing; inflict the same evils upon our own citizens—actually compel ourselves to pay forty times the worth of such articles as we stand in need of, merely for the purpose of retaliating upon them! No, no. If Great Britain, or any other nation have a mind to starve, and clothe in rags three quarters of her people for the purpose of protecting the other one quarter, why let them do it; but for Heaven's sake do not attempt to introduce such a system here—let us buy as cheap as we can, and sell all that we can, and we shall find that while England is filling her land with palaces and poor houses, making a few enormously rich, and the many miserably poor, we shall be, if not so rich, certainly not so poor; if we cannot point to so many overgrown and lordly aristocrats, neither can we point to such myriads of houseless, naked, starving wretches. So away with your tariff for protection. Lay on a sufficient duty to meet the wants of the Government, and there stop; and then if a manufacturer of cloth cannot get rich fast enough, let him go and dig potatoes—not ask the Government to assist him to fitch from the poor man ten dollars for a coat's cloth, when he might obtain it for five. It is entirely too late in the day to return to the dark ages of society again. We know nothing, however, which approaches it so nearly as this accursed tariff system. Every man engaged in attempting to fatten the vile system upon us, should be made to feel the miseries of the hundreds of thousands who are now suffering in England the most intolerable evils that this wretched policy can inflict.

RELIEF TO THE BANKS.

This is the stereotyped cry of bankrupt speculators and gamblers all over the country; relief to the banks. For this object hundreds and thousands of dollars of the public money is wasted, weeks and months of legislation spent, as if the interest of the nefarious swindling shops was the only interest in the country that required the least possible care or attention. We never heard our sapient lawgivers, who are so clamorous for relief, say one

word about relief to the people! The great interests of the masses, that of the Farmers and Mechanics, seems wholly lost sight of in the struggle to assist the banks to prolong their reign of robbery and fraud. We indignantly protest against this treachery to popular rights and civil liberty. We demand that the people should now have their turn for relief. For four successive years the Legislature have declared that the Banks should not pay their debts to the people, now let them say that for four years to come the people shall not pay their debts to the Banks. Let us have equal and exact justice; give the people the same facilities as have been granted to swindling Banks.—Let all suits by the Banks be stopped—all actions for debt against the people by these cormorant institutions be stayed—if not for four years, at least until the Banks resume the payment of their honest debts. Let there be a general suspension law passed that the people shall not pay the Banks real value for their worthless trash, until the Banks will do the same thing by the people whom they owe. How would the shavens shops like such relief laws?—State Rights Republicans.

If the Banks can pay their debts, why are they not compelled to do so? If they cannot let them go into liquidation at once; assign their property for the benefit of their creditors, and wind up their affairs.—B.

From the Boston Atlas, (Whig.)

We charge the present Congress with a guilty neglect of their most obvious duties—and an inexcusable disregard of the interests of the Nation. We tell them that we can go out into the streets of Boston—lay our hands, indiscriminately on the first two hundred and fifty men we happen to meet—and the selection, thus casually made, shall furnish forth a body of men, who shall manage the national affairs with more ability, judgment and discretion, and with far greater regard to the public welfare, than the body now assembled at Washington, and who are denominated, ironically, we should think, THE CONGREGATED WISDOM OF THE NATION.

We do not wish to exaggerate—nor to throw blame when it should not attach.—THE PEOPLE ARE DISAPPOINTED—DISGUSTED—DISGUSTED. They see their Government bankrupt.

A Heavy Job.—The New York Express calls upon Henry Clay to "save the Whig Party from going to the Devil." They have only to retrace their steps—beginning with a repeal of the Bankrupt and Distribution Bills,—and a remnant of Whiggery may yet be saved. Mr. Clay may have led them into the bog—but will only sink himself deeper, without extricating them from the Slough of Despond, by taking them and all their sins, "the weight that crushed him," on his shoulders, and pressing onward and downward, under the notion that,

"Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

He and they now fully realize how truly sang the poet:

"Facilis descensus Averni—Sed revocare Gradum, hic labor, hoc opus est."

Which may be elegantly rendered:

"Put a beggar on horseback, and he rides to the Devil—but to get him back—Ah! there's the rub!"—Charleson Mercury.

From the New York Sun.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

An impressive lesson is given in the history of this country for the last few years, and it is true that the whole people, including speculators and politicians, should read and understand it. Those that have not honesty enough to act in accordance with truth may at least derive advantage from knowing what it is.

The time has gone by when any man denies that an inflated, rotten and baseless state of things existed in 1836 in relation to currency, trade and all kinds of business except the business of production. But there are those who still advocate legislation, and various expedients to ward off the inevitable effects of the false principles which at that time so universally prevailed. For the honest and benevolent intentions of many of these persons we have the utmost charity. They are doubtless possessed of great kindness of heart, and actuated by a strong desire to avert the calamities brought upon their country by an exploded credit system. If their object was attainable by any possibility, we would be ready to join hands with them in every laudable effort to reach it. But it is not attainable, and of this fact every day of the last five years has given new evidence.

How many expedients have been tried, every one of which have not only failed, but aggravated the disasters they were intended to avert. In the first place the public monies were deposited with the State Banks, to enable them to sustain themselves against the United States Bank. What was the result? All tumbled down together to one common ruin.

Then the Federal Government emptied its Treasury, and poured near thirty millions of the surplus revenue into the laps of the States. What was the result? The States find themselves pensioners of the General Government, began to relax their own energies, to lean upon it for support, and forthwith their credit began to decline. Another expedient was resorted to with a view to aid them; the public lands were divided among them. What was the result? It was a blow under which they are still reeling; their stock is falling to nothing; and it is evident that one more such act of kindness would prostrate them altogether.

The Banks from one end of the country to the other have been made the special favorites of legislation, and in more than half the States they have been literally killed with kindness. It is a fact plainly discernable to the eye of common sense that the Banks are at this moment every where prosperous, exactly in proportion to the degree of rigor with which they have been held to the performance of their duty, and depressed in proportion to the degree of favor which they have received from legislation. Never was a Bank so nursed and petted and bolstered, as the great Mammoth of Chesnut street. Not only the State, but all her sister institutions extended their hands to aid her; yet she was first to fall; down she

came scattering her ruined fragments, as if a bolt from Heaven had struck and shivered her to atoms. In those States where the Banks have been forced either to perform their obligations according to the rules of morality, honesty and law, or else close their business and surrender their charters, they are generally in good standing; but where they have received the most unlimited license to sin, they are involved in the most hopeless ruin.

Individuals too have acted upon false principles, have asked to be dallied with by false expedients, and have been encouraged to believe that they would receive the full amount of injury which they requested. When bankruptcy stalked abroad among traders and speculators who had drunk too deeply from the Circean cup of the credit system, instead of relying upon their own energies they quietly lay down and began to call upon Hercules to raise them. Relief! relief! relief! was the universal cry. Government must pay debts—Government must restore prosperity—Government must drug them with another draught that should bring back the exhilarating sensations of their former intoxication. But Government could do no such thing; it might as well have attempted to create a new world. Well then, at all events it must pass a bankrupt law, and pay all debts by abolishing them at one bold stroke. And bankrupt laws have been passed, and stop laws, and valuation laws, and all sorts of laws intended to hinder and delay the payment of debts. What has been the effect of all this? Individual exertion, that lever of Archimedes in matters of business, has been thrown aside for the broken reed of Government favor. Bankrupts finding their affairs in a very embarrassing and unpleasant position called upon the Government for relief, and have long been idly and carelessly waiting for their private business to be disposed of by the Government. Assets have thus been neglected, squandered and wasted, the bankrupts and their creditors are therefore in an infinitely worse position than they would have been had none of these useless and false expedients been relied upon.

Go over the entire history of the country since the explosion of the credit system bubble, and we challenge any man to show us a single instance in which the expedients resorted to for the purpose of saving individuals, Banks or States, from the effects of that catastrophe have not been utterly abortive, always aggravating the very evils they were intended to remedy.

It is not time, then, to cease this legislative tinkering? No matter how earnestly we may desire relief, is there any use in chasing after it in this direction, when it forever eludes our grasp? Is it not palpably true, as our columns have ever maintained, that the natural laws of trade are superior to all human laws, and will not be controlled by them? Can any thing arrest the process which has so long been going on to clear the country of an illegitimate currency and an illegitimate trade? No; and the true policy is to facilitate that process, instead of attempting to retard it. Those who are suffering the penalties which they incurred by transgressing the laws of trade, are many of them entitled to our sympathy, but it is necessary—and we cannot avoid the necessity—that they should stand as examples to the world of the consequences of violating those laws. As a matter of interest to them personally, their misfortunes are to be regretted, and, as far as practicable and right, alleviated. But it is not true that they are the country. It is not true that the Americans are a nation of bankrupts. We indignantly repel any such disgraceful imputation.

The country was never so rich as at this moment. The great mass of the people, instead of besieging Congress and the Legislatures for relief, are obeying the imperative laws of nature and of trade, are looking for relief—and obtaining it too in luxurious abundance—from the products of industry. Every year adds thousands of acres to our cultivated territory, and millions upon millions of dollars to our products of real value. The fields of industry are open to all; no man is excluded from them on account of his poverty; and there is no want of traders and merchants to carry on the exchanges of commodities, both internal and foreign. All the channels of unproductive business are full, notwithstanding the many bankrupts that have been expected from them. The avenues of productive industry are never full; all can enter them, and still there will be room. However eloquently therefore the cause of bankrupt men and bankrupt institutions may be pleaded, let it not be said that they are the country, or anything more than a very small portion of it.

Their great champion in the United States Senate, who is supposed to be warned by a fellow feeling, estimates their number at five hundred thousand—certainly too large by half—but even admitting the estimate correct, it is only about one thirty fifth part of the population of the country. But most of those who had any thing to pay with, and who were netted into the fatal error of waiting for the Government to do their business for them, have already compromised with their creditors. We do not believe that one in two hundred of the people can now be found waiting to be legislated out of debt. Still, we admit that even this would be in the aggregate a considerable number, and that among them are many worthy and good men.

If we can do any thing for them consistently with justice and honor, in mercy then let us do it. But while we do this let us not forget our paramount duty to the country at large; while we discuss the thousand temporary expedients that are proposed, let us not lose sight of the point toward which we are advancing, and which we must and shall arrive in the end, however much we may hang back and struggle to avoid it. That point is to be reached by sweeping away bankruptcy in every form, and establishing a sound currency—a currency of gold and silver, or of paper based upon and controlled by specie. To this solid bottom, whether we like it or not, the currency will go—on this chief corner stone it will rest—and by this standard prices will be measured and trade conducted. We will not stop to discuss whether this is desirable or not. We speak not of events to be desired, but of those that are inevitable. Expedients to stay them will prove as frail as embankments of quicksand to keep back the waves of the ocean. The Government cannot now create a paper money bank, stock of which would not even be looked at by capitalists. It cannot issue or authorize the issue of paper in any form not immediately

convertible into specie, that will not at once depreciate in the market. No credit, no laws, no power can prevent this. The age of types and shadows is passing away as rapidly as the shades of night before the rising sun.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 28, 1842.

After the presentation of petitions and reports from committees,

Mr. Clay presented several remonstrances on the Bankrupt law, and embraced that opportunity to make some remarks against its repeal.

When Mr. Clay had concluded, the Senate took up the bill of the House to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks of yesterday and continued them at some length in favor of the repeal.

The question being, shall the bill pass?

It was decided—yeas 22, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—22.

Nays.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Barrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, and Woodbury—23.

So the bill for repeal was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Marshall, to censure Mr. John Q. Adams, a member of the House, for having presented a petition from certain citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, to dissolve the Union.

Mr. Marshall addressed the House at great length, in a most eloquent and masterly defence of the ground he had taken, after which,

Mr. Adams replied at great length.

He was followed by Mr. Wise in justification of the part he took in the Graves and Cilley duel, which Mr. Adams had called up by a reading of the Journal of the time.

When he concluded, Mr. Adams again took the floor and continued speaking till he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The vote was taken on the motion, and further proceedings in Mr. Adams' case were postponed for the present, and the Treasury Note bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Spring said he had long observed the tyrannical and despotic course of the majority in that House, whenever a money bill was before them, whether to raise a tax or loan—or whether it was a tax or loan, it was all advantageous to New York. He called upon the Democrats of the House to stand by him in resisting this measure if the Whigs deserted him. At the Extra Session he was astonished at the introduction of the bill creating a national debt of twelve millions of dollars. This was not a Whig measure before the election, and they could never have got into power if they had acknowledged it to be one of their principles. He considered that he was now acting in strict accordance with the pledges made by the Whig party previous to the election, in opposing this bill. He referred to the course of dictation pursued by the Senate. The House was the constitutional body to originate money bills, and yet, when it had sent a bill authorizing a debt of twelve millions, the Senate had returned it in a shape authorizing a debt of seventeen millions. The House by a strong majority had passed a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and yet that body had returned it to them rejected. It was time to put a stop to this course of usurpation, and for the representatives of the people to take a stand against it. He insisted that there was no occasion for the increase of the debt proposed by the amendment of the Senate; for by a reference to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June last, he found that there were upwards of seven millions of dollars outstanding in the hands of disbursing officers unaccounted for. This was unexampled in the course of a great number of years. The last Administration had been held responsible for the extravagant expenditures during its existence; but he held that Congress was the responsible body, and that they had always gone far beyond the estimates of the Departments. The expenditures were forced upon the Executive, and yet he was held responsible for them. In 1837, the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury were between twenty and twenty-three millions of dollars, and they had been increased by the amendments in the two Houses to upwards of thirty-nine, nearly forty millions of dollars. In 1838 the estimates were twenty-two millions, and the appropriations made by Congress amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars. Thus in 1837 there were appropriated nineteen millions, and in 1838 fifteen millions more than were asked for by the Executive. He was determined to hold up the Whig party before the country, and lash them for their departure from, and violation of the principles professed by them before they got into power. Their present course more than justified the Democratic party for the course pursued by them, and for which the Whigs held them up to the public reprobation. He had examined, as closely as he was capable of, the reports of Mr. Secretary Ewing, and he had found it full of blunders; or errors of the printer, he knew not, but it was full of gross blunders, and conflicting statements, which rendered it impossible to ascertain the condition of the Treasury; nor had any light been thrown upon it since by the Committee of Ways and Means. They were called to vote in the dark—they wanted him to vote blindfolded. There was more talk of the insulting proposition that had been made to dissolve the Union, but he considered that there were more insulting propositions than that made to the House; and among them was that of taking the people of this country on every blade of wheat, on every head of cabbage, on every potato that was produced by them, without showing them the necessity for doing so. During the last campaign, the Whigs in search for items of extravagance had descended even into the culinary department of the White House, and had raked up charges on towels and spoons and other things which he would not mention; yet they had now gone so far as to be willing to give 12 per cent. interest for money. Some gentlemen had expressed the strongest opposition to Treasury notes, and his colleague had gone

so far as to say that he would prefer a loan at twelve per cent. if the money could not be had for six, to issuing Treasury notes. Yes, his colleague [Mr. Underwood] who was crying the other day in company with his abolition friend, [Mr. Giddings], was willing to borrow money at twelve per cent. Great God! said Mr. S. to see a Kentuckian crying in this Hall; weeping over what was considered perfect flummery by the whole nation. The gentleman (Mr. Mason) from Ohio, with his splendid voice, manner, and person, used these charges with a tremendous effect; and though every Administration from that of Monroe down, had used the much talked of goldspoons, they were thought to be good grounds for charges against that of Mr. Van Buren. Though we (the Whigs) said Mr. S. raked and scraped up every thing against the last Administration, yet we never charged them with borrowing money at 12 per cent, and he was astonished when he heard his colleague make such a disgraceful avowal in that Hall. In referring to the extravagant expenditures projected by the Administration, Mr. S. referred to the forts, which, though it cost many millions to build them, were now in a dilapidated condition; and the number proposed to be built, was so great, that it would require an increase of the standing army of at least forty additional regiments if it was intended to garrison them.

In the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. S. warned the members of the House that if they voted for this bill it would be made a funded debt before the end of the next year.

Mr. Roosevelt submitted a question of privilege (that as the amendment to the Treasury Note bill made by the Senate, converts the said bill into a bill for raising revenue, which by the Constitution can only originate in the House, it is a breach of the privileges of the House, and cannot therefore be entertained, but should be returned to the Senate, with a respectful communication to that effect.)

The Speaker over ruled the point, and Mr. R. appealed; the question being taken, the decision of the chair was sustained—yeas 112, nays 73.

The two first amendments to the bill being verbal only were carried.

The question then came up on the amendment to strike out the proviso that the amount of Treasury notes that might be issued under this act, should be deemed and taken to be so much of the loan of 12 millions authorized by act of July, 1841.

Mr. Atherton raised a point of order to the same effect as the question of privilege of Mr. Roosevelt.

The point of order was over-ruled and the question being taken on the amendment, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 100, nays 100—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

And so the amendment was passed, When the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Immediately after the reading of the journals, and the announcement by message from the House of Representatives, that that body had concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, announced to the Senate in an appropriate and feeling manner, the death of his colleague, the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, Senator from Rhode Island.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted by the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The enrolled bill for the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate for the signature of their President.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution by general consent, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a comparative statement between the Tariffs of other nations and that of the United States—adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of the Hon. N. F. Dixon, Senator from Rhode Island, and that his funeral would take place from the Senate Chamber to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Tillingham, of Rhode Island, then rose and pronounced a handsome and appropriate eulogy on the life and services of the deceased—after which he moved the usual resolutions of respect, and that the House attend the funeral;—which were unanimously adopted;—when, on his motion, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

After a debate of some length on the constitutionality and expediency of Internal Improvement by the General Government, arising out of a memorial urging upon Congress certain appropriations for that purpose, which was supported by Messrs. White and Clay, and opposed by Mr. Preston,

On motion of Mr. Linn,

The Senate took up the special orders of the day, being the joint resolutions of Mr. Clay to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate for about an hour and a half, examining in detail the arguments advanced by the mover of the resolutions in support of shortening, if not annulling the veto power. Mr. B. viewed such a proposition as one of the most dangerous character; and not doubting the purity or patriotism of the Senator [Mr. Clay] who had embodied that proposition into the resolutions under discussion, he was led to believe it had its origin in an erroneous impression as to the nature of the veto power existing in the Executive of this Government. The Senator, under this misconception, had introduced the veto power given by the Constitution to the President of the United States with that given by the Constitution of Great Britain to the King of England. Now he (Mr. B.) contended that nothing could be more erroneous than this impression; and the Senator himself [Mr. Clay] would see that it was so when he came to reflect upon the fact that the veto power given to the King of England, was expressly for the protection of the prerogatives of the Crown against the other two powers of the Government—those of the lords and the commons; whereas the veto power given to the President of the United States is only a power placed in the hands of a citizen by his fellow citizens, not for the protection of his personal prerogatives, but for the protection of the people's rights against hasty, immature, or dangerous legislation. The veto power in the hands of a monarch is for the preservation of whatever portion of despotism that monarchy may have been able to maintain; the veto power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, himself a plain citizen, is to guard against any portion whatever of despotism, or any usurpation on the part of the Representatives of the people, and their separate sovereignties, of powers extending beyond those intended they should exercise, or contrary to the wishes of the people. And in proof of this, he need but refer to the limitations of the power itself. If the

President vetoes a bill sent to him by both Houses of Congress, it is returned for reconsideration, and if two-thirds of each House pass it again, it becomes a law, and in relation to that bill, the veto power is of no avail. If the bill, when returned, fails to secure a majority of two-thirds of each House, it cannot become a law, is then but the delay, if it should be a necessary law, is of only short duration, for the people, at the next election of delegates to Congress, always within two years, may send a sufficient majority to Congress in favor of the measure to satisfy the President of their decision; and if he will not conform to that demonstration, they will be sure, within four years at farthest, to convince himself by refusing to re-elect him to the office in which he had exercised the veto power contrary to their wishes.

Mr. Buchanan then went at large into the subject of the exercise of the power in this Government, showing that, although between six and seven thousand laws had been passed since its foundation, only twenty vetoes had been interposed, and of these vetoes, leaving out those on important subjects, the major part had reference to three measures of policy repudiated by the people as shown by the re-election of those Presidents who had exercised the power. He alluded to the vetoes on the Bank of the United States; on the interference of the General Government, with the internal improvements of the States; and the distribution of the public lands. He enumerated these instances and dwelt at some length, and in detail, on the consequent action of Congress in reconsidering those measures, the majorities always decreasing with sober second thoughts, and the approbation of the people in every instance being signally manifested.

Mr. Buchanan next showed that the only Executive officer of this Government coming directly from the whole body of the people is the President, and that he is necessarily more dependent on the whole of the people than on the representatives in the national Legislature. He denied that the representative bodies truly represented the majority of the people, for one-fourth of the people could send a majority of Senators into this chamber; and in the other branch, the frequent instances in which the voice of the people had decided against the voice of its majority, were sufficient evidences of the fact that a majority there could not be considered as speaking the sentiments of a majority of the people. A recent and remarkable proof of this had been given in the late elections, through which the country had pronounced judgment against the measures of the extra session, carried by majorities in both Houses of Congress. That public judgment, besides condemning the course of the representative majorities, had sustained the exercise of the veto power, by which the President had appealed to the decision of the people. Mr. B. next drew a parallel between the veto power of the Roman tribunes and that vested in the President of the United States, deducing that the indisputable intention was for the protection of the people from the encroachments of other Governmental powers in the hands of those prone to accumulate power for a strong rule of the people.

In a mere analysis of a speech of such length and interest as that made by Mr. Buchanan to-day, it is impossible to do more than to sketch an outline of leading arguments. The speech in full will be given in a succeeding number of our paper.

When Mr. Buchanan concluded,

After some business, and a short Executive Session

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Colquitt and Cooper, two of the newly elected members from Georgia took their seats.

The order of the day, being the resolutions offered by Mr. Marshall to censure Mr. J. Q. Adams were then taken up.

Mr. Adams called for the adoption of the resolutions offered by himself, calling for certain information from the Executive to be used in his case.

After some contention, part of the resolutions were adopted, and part rejected.

Mr. Adams then addressed the House at some length in his defence, after which,

Mr. Simmons moved to amend the resolutions of Mr. Marshall, by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting a provision for the reference of the whole matter to a Select Committee, to consider and report what action it would be proper for the House to take in regard to it.

Mr. Gilmer took the floor and addressed the House in favor of his original resolution;—after he had concluded; on motion,

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, February 3.

During the morning hour, Mr. Calhoun made a proposition to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations the message from the Executive on the subject of the mutiny and murder by the slaves on board the Creole, and the liberation of those slaves by the British authorities in Nassau, New Providence.

Mr. C. made some remarks, showing the importance of prompt action by the Committee on Foreign Relations on this subject, which he characterized as one involving principles paramount to those which were involved in the questions now the subject of negotiation between this country and Great Britain. There had been much tardiness, he thought, in the movements of the Executive Department to bring this subject to the attention of England, and to amicable and just settlement. He did not believe that that Government would hesitate to grant satisfaction for this outrage on American rights and property, and innovation on the settled principles of international law, if this Government would make proper and prompt demand for its adjustment. He thought it due to the magnitude of the case, which involved not only the question of right of property in slaves, but the right of search, that it should have grave and full consideration before a committee of Congress, and an expression of opinion before the matter was submitted for negotiation.

Mr. C.'s remarks, which were important, will be published hereafter.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after a few remarks from Mr. Preston, concerning as to the importance of the principles involved in the question, but disagreeing as to the propriety of any action by Congress in anticipation of action by the Executive, who he believed would see that justice was done effectually and expeditiously.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some previous business,

The resolution submitted by Mr. Marshall, to censure Mr. John Q. Adams for presenting a petition to dissolve the Union, came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Gilmer, who was entitled to the floor, said that, notwithstanding all that had been said and all that had been done, he was willing now to withdraw the original resolution submitted by him, provided the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] would, on his part, consent to withdraw the petition which gave rise to it.

Mr. Adams replied, that, in the face of the House and of the nation, he yesterday declared, with a solemn appeal to his God, that he presented the petition under an imperious sense of duty which he could not divest himself of. That was a sufficient answer for the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Gilmer rejoined that he was not then at liberty to withdraw his resolution, which he had submitted to the House under as solemn and sacred a sense of duty as that which governed the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Gilmer then continued his remarks at some length in support of his resolution.

After he had concluded Mr. Adams took the floor and continued addressing the House until after four o'clock, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and

The House adjourned.

Who are Abolitionists?—Yes, who are for dissolving the Union?—It is high time the South should begin to look around her, and see if she has not enemies—deadly enemies at her own fireside, whom she is nursing and honoring with her confidence.

Where is the Southern man who would not have supported the Resolutions offered by Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, to censure Mr. Adams for introducing a petition to dissolve the Union? After this treasonable act, and after his unmeasured denunciation of the whole South and her institutions, would any man suppose a Southern member would have been found to support and defend him? Yes, we blush to tell it: Messrs. Underwood, of Kentucky, Arnold, of Tennessee, and Botta, of Virginia, (all Federal Whigs) defended him in set speeches; and when a motion was made by Mr. Abolitionist Fillmore to lay the Resolutions of censure on the table, (an indirect way of rejecting them) how was the vote of the Southern members?

NINETEEN members representing slaveholders voted with old Adams, and the motion to lay on the table was lost only by the Northern Democrats voting with the South! Whigs of the South, how long will you war against your friends, and give aid and encouragement to your deadly foes? How long can you expect Northern Democrats in Congress to defend your rights, when you send men there who not only abuse them for it, but aid your enemies? People of North Carolina, how do you suppose your members voted on this question? Would you expect to find any one of them siding with the traitor Abolitionist Adams? No; but you will be no less mistaken than mortified to find the names of Edward Deberry, Kenneth Rayner, A. H. Sheppard, Edward Stanly, and Lewis Williams, (all Federal Whigs) voting to lay the Resolutions of censure on the table—voting with old Adams! Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, McKay, Graham, Daniel, Saunders, and Washington, voted in the negative.

We lay these facts before the people, and beg for them their serious consideration. Messrs. Deberry, Stanly, Williams, Rayner, and Sheppard, will doubtless deny that they are Abolitionists; but what excuse can they give their constituents for the above vote? What excuse can they give for joining the mad cap Adams in his crusade against the South, and leaving her and her institutions to be defended by Northern Democrats? This is a question in which to tarry is death; and unless the Southern people are prepared to give up their rights—to concede all the incendiaries demand, they should spurn with loathing and indignation the public servant who evinces the slightest disposition to even compromise with the enemy—shoot the traitor before his poison takes effect, is the only safe course.—Nackenburg Jeffersonian.

Going Ahead.—Particular attention is invoked to the action of the Whig Senate upon the Treasury Note Bill. The reason given for a resort to Treasury Notes is that about \$6,500,000 of the twelve million loan authorized at the Extra Session, cannot be negotiated. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, in the House of Representatives, the bill authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 in Treasury Notes, as far as issued, a substitute for so much of the loan, still confining the administration in its power to borrow money in the amount of \$12,000,000 already authorized.

This does not suit orthodox Whigism, which not only seeks to enlarge the Public Expenditures, but to save the Land Money for distribution among the States, even if the Government have to borrow in consequence! Rallying its forces in the Senate, it has therefore struck out Mr. Gilmer's proviso, so that the bill now authorizes the issue of \$5,000,000 in Treasury Notes, in addition to the \$12,000,000 loan! If the House concur, we shall see a Whig Congress, not yet a year in existence, sanctioning a Public Debt of seventeen millions of dollars, over eleven millions of which will be caused by their own expenditures over their income subsequent to the 1st of March, 1841!

Giving away the revenue, plunging the country into debt, augmenting the Expenditures and increasing the Taxes—this is the practical reform which promising Whigism has brought us!!

Verily, General Harrison, understood his Party well when he said in substance, that those who make the most promises tell the most lies.—Kendall's Union Democrat.

Money matters in New York.—The Express of the 28th ult. says in its weekly review:

"Last week we noticed a little lightning up of the Money Market. This week it has continued more favorable; a combination of circumstances are in favor of a relief. The news from England decidedly better; the continuance of the rate of Sterling Bells below what they have been; the increased demand for Cotton, with but little payments this month, all combine to help the market, and the relief appears to be more stable. The offerings in Bank have fallen off and the line of deposits increased."

Mr. Arnold of Tennessee—James man—writes to the National Intelligencer, that his life has been repeatedly in danger lately, owing to his determined efforts to preserve order in the House! He avers that the other day a member of the House from Louisiana came and sat near him, and after calling him every abominable name, told him "if he didn't behave himself, he would cut his throat from ear to ear!" This is truly an alarming state of things, and if Mr. Arnold's ears should get into his mouth in this provoking way, it is impossible to conjecture what would become of them.—Mercury.

A Mr. John Strap, of the neighborhood of Pottsville, in this county, was found dead in the woods, on the 30th ult. A jury of inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of death by intemperance pronounced.—Salem Gazette.

Curious Fact.—The London Herald, in speaking of the rapid advance of manufacturing skill in the United States, asserts that the rails for at least one-half the English rail roads have been imported

from the United States, while all, or nearly all, the rail roads in this country are laid with rails brought from England.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective District Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Allegheny, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Allegheny comprises the two State Districts of Edgecombe and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. PETER, Judge U. States

for District of North Carolina.

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

Look at This!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned having determined on removing to the West, will offer for sale his valuable plantations, on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th of March next, lying on Dutch second creek, 10 miles South of Salisbury. The plantation on which I live contains 234 acres; there are about 75 acres clear, among the rest there is a large meadow and a good deal of meadow land uncleared. There is a

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

on it and is called the best seat on the creek for machinery from head to mouth. There is a

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE

and other necessary out-houses;—also, a good orchard. Also, another tract of land, adjoining the mill tract, of 227 acres, with a sufficiency of meadow and moderate land, which I will sell at public sale on the above named days to the highest bidder. I will also sell

MICHAEL HELLIGER,

Roxon County, N. C., Feb. 11, 1842.

SEVERAL NEGROES,

Four or five head of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, 60 head of Hogs, 2 Sticks, 1 set of smith tools, 2 or 3 waggons, Farming utensils, House hold and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL HELLIGER,

Roxon County, N. C., Feb. 11, 1842.

SILASHUE,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jacks coats, and all kinds of coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for sale, at the Mill of Charles Pomeroy, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow pine, of a regular size, and require no painting, but can be nailed on the roof as they fall from the saw. Price \$1 per 1000 of the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841.

Mr. Henry's Acceptance.

We have received through the North Carolinian, but not in time for this week's paper, the letter of Mr. Henry accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate at the next election for the office of Governor. We have read this letter with great pleasure. It is written in a clear strong style, and contains facts and truths expressed in plain language suited to the comprehension of every man. Mr. Henry has shown too, what we like to see, a bold and manly spirit worthy of the cause of the people in the defence of whose sacred rights he is now enlisted. Next week we will spread this able document before our readers, and we earnestly bespeak for it a careful and impartial consideration from every honest man.

Mr. Henry's letter is the first gun of a glorious battle in which the cause of the people will be vindicated, and which will result in the triumph of equal rights, and sound Republican principles over false promises, violated pledges, bacchanalian songs and wild revelries.

The Bankrupt Law.—It will be seen by the Congressional proceedings, that the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt law has been defeated in the Senate by one vote. We give the yeas and nays on the question. One of our Senators Mr. Graham we see voted for the repeal through respect, we presume, for the evident popular will desiring it. Mr. Mangum on the other hand, voted with the Federal Whig majority against the repeal, and as the bill was defeated by one vote only, he has as much right to the credit of it as any other Senator of the majority, and in so voting to continue in force an unequal and an unconstitutional law, he has opposed, we have no doubt, the will and wishes of a very large proportion of the people of North Carolina. He will have his reward we hope for this, and other regardful observances of the will of the majority.

At their old Schemes again.—The Whig reformers finding they cannot dispose of the public money fast enough to suit their plans, in their various extravagant estimates, in giving it away to the States, and to Mrs. Harrison, have resorted to their old scheme of internal improvement as they call it, or as a wag in Congress called it "Infernal Improvement." In the Treasury estimates for this year there are items of more than one and a half millions of dollars for harbors, creeks, and the like. So that the reformers it seems are about to take a fresh start in clearing out creeks. Wonder if they would not give us a few thousand for Crane Creek?

We like to give the Whiggery their due, as well as the ancient personage spoken of in the adage, and so we direct the reader's attention to the close cutting remarks of Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, on the 29th of Jan. Mr. S. gives them their due, although he has been heretofore and is yet a Whig by profession;—but if he talks much in this way, and has taken to speaking the truth boldly as in these remarks, he can by no manner of means continue much longer in the Federal Whig ranks. What! oppose a National debt—remind the Whigs of their pledges before the election—show that the last Administration was falsely charged with the extravagant appropriations of a Federal Whig majority in Congress—talk about the Whigs descending into Mr. Van Buren's kitchen, and "raking up charges on towels and spoons, and other things which he would not mention," and still be a good Whig!—Impossible. Good Whigs never oppose a National debt, or borrowing money at 12 per cent., or issuing Treasury notes—"Sub treasury bills" nor; good Whigs never mention the other things Mr. Sprigg talked about; but nevertheless, we beg the reader to bear in mind that Mr. S. is a Whig representative in Congress.

The cry is still they—burn.—Another shaving shop, the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, has lately "closed its doors,"—that is, exploded, leaving the defrauded holders of its bills to whistle for the redemption of their "convertible" currency, or do any thing else in the case equally amusing and satisfactory to themselves. It is said that the great Biddle United States concern had so involved this establishment as to drag it down with itself; and that like the Biddle bank, it held large deposits belonging to widows and orphans in Philadelphia, who by its failure are cheated out of their all, and left in ruin and helpless poverty. Great excitement prevailed, and nothing it is stated, prevented the demolition of the building by the crowd collected around it, but the interference of the authorities. The Directors have made a publication declaring that the bank will be able eventually—in the course of time—to meet all their liabilities, &c., &c. Of course this must be entirely satisfactory to its creditors and "the public in general." By later accounts we see that the concern is acknowledged to be dead. Its stock is down to \$5.

The Navy.—The navy is justly in high favor with the whole country—it is truly the right arm of our national defence, but we have no desire to see it converted into the sinking fund of the public Treasury. The estimates for the present year are \$8,709,379 that is, eight and three quarter millions, making an increase of fully two and a half millions over the estimates of last year. This is

worse than Mr. Badger's reform of shaving the boys and sailors; it is cutting pretty deeply into the pockets of the people.

The House of Representatives was yet engaged at the latest dates, in the case of that pestiferous old agitator Mr. John Q. Adams, and likely to be so for some time. It is most intolerable that the Congress and the country have to be disturbed, disgraced, and burdened with the nuisance of this man, and some others in the House nearly as bad. It is a great pity the old singler and a colony of his Abolition gang could not be transferred over to Liberia, into the midst of their "colored brethren,"—where they might indulge their sympathies and amalgamation fancies *ad libitum*; though we greatly doubt whether the negroes there would tolerate them unless they behaved more decently than they do here; in all probability they would be kicked out of colored society in a short time.

Reform in the manners of Congressmen.

The Whigs are not only reforming the finances of the Government by increasing the expenditures more than 11 millions of dollars in one year, but they are making the same sort of progress in reforming the manners and conduct of honorable members themselves. A short time ago two of these political and moral reformers, Mr. Campbell from Tennessee and Mr. Boardman from Connecticut, had a street fight in Washington. They disagreed slightly in some points touching the Abolition agitation of the venerable incendiary Whig leader "Johnny Q." and his whig aides and abettors, and on occasion of a meeting on the avenue in front of Gard's hotel, they went into a regular rough and tumble fist-fight by way of settling the matter to their mutual satisfaction. It is thought that this "union of the whigs," might have ended like the famous Kilkenny cat tragedy had not some hackmen interfered and parted the two "honorable" gentlemen. Nobody was killed or seriously wounded we believe.

Truly the whiggery "possess all the talents and decency of the country." There is no disputing it. We have an idea of setting apart a special department of room for the record of whig Congressional fist-fights under the standing head of "Whig fights in Congress."

In the case of *Colt*, in New York City, who stood charged with the murder of Adams, the jury have returned a verdict—"guilty of murder."

The Meeting in Davidson.

We went over to the meeting at Thompson's on Saturday last, which was a large and highly respectable one, having understood from the committee that several of the Whig leaders and orators would be specially invited to attend and enlighten the people on the acts of their party. We were really curious to hear what defense would be set up for the cause of whiggery, and what ground would be occupied by the file leaders in the approaching contest. Although several were invited, no one of the orators of 1840—the dispensers of golden promises in the hard-riding campaign—appeared on the ground to take part in the discussion except Mr. Brummel of Davidson. We have neither room, nor leisure, nor any intention if we had both, to go into a full length statement of his speech on the occasion—that would be carrying the matter a little too far—our only purpose is to mention (as he is the first whig orator we have heard this season, and pretty much the first of the party who seemed disposed to "talk politics" at all) the ground he occupied mainly; and the reader will be as much surprised as we were perhaps, to hear that he actually undertook to defend every one of the outrageous acts of the Extra Session; he kept dark on the promises made in 1840, but he attempted to justify the new National debt of seventeen millions—the extravagant expenditure of thirty-two millions for the first year of whiggery—the giving away the proceeds of the public lands to the States when the Treasury was with a cent in its coffers—the Tariff tax—the Bank movements—the attempt of Mr. Clay to subvert the Government, by a mutilation of the Constitution in abolishing the Veto power; and finally, he went so far as to defend the course of John Q. Adams in offering his petition for the dissolution of the Union. We have heard no body except this man openly undertake to justify the conduct of Mr. Adams. All seem to agree in one opinion of its vile and traitorous enormity, but here is a county file leader of whiggery who goes to the length of apologizing for and defending the treasonable incendiary efforts of Abolition disunionists in daring to lay their infamous proposition before Congress. We have taken this notice of Mr. Brummel's speech, not because it is of itself a matter of any great importance, but merely to show the people how far the subordinates of the party in the country will go in party spirit.

We should like to know what the leaders at Washington could do that their blind followers would not approve, and do their best to justify.

No unprejudiced man can read the fulsome eulogies and superlative glorification which the Federal papers, and their stendy letter writers at Washington are plastering on Mr. Clay, with out feelings of deep disgust, and scorn for the sycophantic herd. What sympathies have these snooty tongued, supple kneed flatterers for our Republican institutions and customs! They are out of place in this country. A government like that of Russia would suit their obsequious, fawning, spirits better. They are rightly spoken of in the following extract from the "Lynchburg Republican."

"Mr. Clay who had been instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky to vote for the Roper Bill, Expressly and positively declared in his place that 'he could not, and would not do it.' And this is the man whom a band of intemperate partisans are laboring, night and day, to raise to the Chief Magistracy of a free republic. A man, who, in the high office he now unworthily holds, openly and publicly defies the will of his own State, and the popular voice throughout the Union. One would have supposed that for this daring act of contumacy, Mr. C. would have

received the censure of every man who loved the constitution and liberties of our country. But far otherwise is the fact. That organized band of letter writers in his employment at Washington, are already filling the columns of the public press with fulsome panegyric for this display of moral firmness and patriotism! The superlatives of the language are inadequate to give expression to their admiration and homage. Amongst these scribbles of the Richmond Whig bells of the palm. The Editor alone can be his parish. With all the rant and tattle of high services they cannot begin to express their sublimated reverence and admiration of this great Demagogue of Federalism, who insultingly tramples on the will of the people. That they would make him more than King, if they could, we have no doubt;—but that the sober judgment of the country will ever regard him in any other or higher light than the associate of John Q. Adams, we are not prepared to expect."

The Banks in this State.

The following statement shows the condition of the two principal Banks in North Carolina:

BANK OF THE STATE on the 20th Nov., 1841.	
Capital stock	\$1,500,000
Notes in circulation	698,912
Deposites	179,784 89
Dividends unpaid	1,380 25
Due to Banks	46,567 65
Public Treasury of North Carolina	47,499 49
Contingent fund	141 61
Profit and loss	214,116 63
Specie	403,850 49
Deposites	179,673 89
Due from Banks	124,761 63
Notes of other Banks on hand	7,432
Bills of Exchange	364,154 55
Real Estate	40,004 07
Bills and notes discounted	1,550,919 32
Treasurer of U. S. for P. O. Department and Pensions	17,013 80
C. Dewey, Cashier.	

STATE OF THE BANK OF CAFE-PEAR on the 3d of January, 1842.	
Capital Stock	\$1,500,000
Notes in circulation	982,187
Deposites	217,209
Dividends unpaid	39,299
Due to Banks	21,115
Contingent Fund	28,371
Profit and Loss	5,886
Specie	\$365,548
Deposites in foreign Banks	270,067
Notes of foreign Banks on hand	125,422
Due by Banks in North Carolina	18,763
Notes of North Carolina Banks on hand	113,276
Bills of Exchange in suit	40,019
Real Estate	62,049
Debt	1,700,801
\$2,771,976	
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cashier.	

Errata.—Bad proof reading and careless correcting now and then run a stock of editorial patience close, especially when that Job-like attribute is not anyhow superabundant under the divers inflictions of accident. Last week we were made to say, the last words of an article headed "John Q. Adams,"—"incendiary politeness" for "incendiary plottings."—A change "too plain" by half.

MR. WISE.

The ruthless attacks of Mr. Adams, made on every possible occasion, have at length induced Mr. Wise to make a statement of his agency in the Graves and Cilley duel. We are truly glad he can so far exculpate himself—and see now nothing to blame him for but the folly of consenting to act as a second, bound by written instructions which deprived him of all independence. He thus allowed himself to be a tame and helpless instrument in carrying out a quarrel, the character and result of which shocked the moral sense of the whole community.

Our Washington Correspondent, after giving an account of the explanation of Mr. Wise, and stating that when the latter made his appeal to Messrs. Clay and Crittenden to confirm the truth of what he said, those gentlemen were found missing from the seats they had just occupied in the House, proceeds to make the following remarks in further explanation of the merits of this much talked of affair.—*Char. Mercury.*

In conversation, Mr. Wise has stated that the challenge was written by Mr. H. Clay himself, and that had the principals and their two seconds been alone on the ground, the affair would have been amicably adjusted without a shot being fired.

Many circumstances have transpired since the event, which go far to prove that the death of Cilley was deliberately determined upon, and that it was nothing less than a murder, premeditated in cold blood, for political purposes, and that its instigator was Henry Clay. In addition to what Mr. Wise says, as to his writing the challenge, and having the management of the affair, it is known that when a rumor was circulated of difficulties existing between Graves and Cilley, which would be likely to terminate in a duel, a member of Congress hastened to Mr. Clay, not being aware of his having any connection with it, and begged his interference to prevent its going any further. Mr. Clay replied with an oath "that it was a Kentucky quarrel, and should be gone through with, should Kentuckians large to wade knee deep in blood to effect it." The quarrel was fastened upon Cilley by one of the best rifle shots in Kentucky, Graves having been repeatedly selected as the brag shot of his neighborhood. Cilley on the contrary was but little acquainted with the rifle, and the weapon that was placed in his hands on the ground was so light and inefficient that many good judges have expressed an opinion, that Graves would not have been injured had he been hit. Added to this was Cilley's imperfect vision, which rendered the use of spectacles necessary to enable him to see his opponent. These circumstances will enable your readers to decide with what propriety I have designated the death of Cilley as a cold-blooded, deliberate and premeditated murder.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the Spring Circuits of 1842 in the following order:
Elberton Circuit.—Judge MANLY, commencing at Tyrrell County on the 7th March.
Northern.—BATTLE, commencing at Onslow County, 7th March.
Raleigh.—SKELLEY, commencing at Martin County, 28th February.
Hillsboro.—DICK, commencing at Granville County, 7th March.
Wilmington.—NASH, commencing at Moore County, 21st February.
Salisbury.—PEARSON, commencing at Cabarrus County, 21st February.
Morganton.—BAILEY, commencing at Cherokee County, 7th February.
The Courts of Rutherford and Burke to continue two weeks, if necessary, and the Fall Term at Anson the same.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. Editor: In the last week's Carolinian I see you have given an extract of the proceedings of the Hillsborough Literary Society, and accompanied it with some appropriate and well-timed remarks on the utility and the importance of such associations. I am much gratified that you have taken this matter in hand, or at least that you have gone so far as to urge its importance upon the attention of the citizens of Salisbury, and I hope you will continue to do so until you have excited them to action, and shown the necessity of their acting immediately and efficiently on this subject.—Surely the ancient borough of Salisbury has existed long enough to feel the necessity of doing something to arouse a spirit of intellectual improvement in her citizens, and I know of no other means within our reach that would be so likely to create a spirit for the acquirement of useful knowledge than the organization of a society of this character. Such associations, when properly organized and wisely conducted, do much good every way;—enlarge the understanding, refine the manners, harmonize the rudeness, and elevate all the feelings and principles of our nature. Entirely free from every taint of sectarianism, or political peculiarity, they afford to all one common fountain to which they may resort and drink of the pure and elevating principles of science and literature.

In associations of this sort the knowledge and learning of all the members of the society become, as it were, common property; the learned and those less informed throw in their stock of information, and all draw out from the whole much benefit and improvement. Nothing is better calculated to create a taste for mental improvement, nothing more effectual to bring about a beautiful moral influence, nothing more potent to abolish vice in all its various forms; vice and ignorance are twin brothers; they are inseparable companions. This seems to be one of the universal and unalterable laws of nature. Then if we are lovers of our country, and of our fellow-men, if we would benefit society, if we would drive crime and iniquity from the land and plant in their stead the beautiful and enlightening principles of virtue and morality, we must exert ourselves to diffuse knowledge, we must strive to elevate the standard of education.

Salisbury is one of the oldest towns in the State and surely she will not be behind any other in adopting suitable measures for the promotion of useful knowledge amongst her citizens. That we want something of this character for various reasons, none, I presume, will deny. Indeed I know of no place where a taste for scientific literature is more on the decline. Some feeble efforts have been made at different times to arouse the right spirit, but meeting with no countenance or support from the older and more intelligent portion of the citizens, their efforts have been abortive, and all attempts of the kind have been abandoned as hopeless. But I do trust that this too long neglected matter will now be taken up by our citizens. It is a subject of vital and of paramount importance, and I hope our older citizens who know the value of learning and the pleasures of literature, will take the subject in hand.—They are the men who should lead in this matter, and without their doing so we cannot progress to any advantage. It would be doing nothing more than their duty, nothing but what is due to the young and growing generation. Let the old and the young then who are friendly to this matter, unite on some plan, let them organize themselves into a society for the promotion of knowledge, and much good must result not only to the members of the association but to all the community around. I will not here suggest any plan for the organization of a society, but hope we may have a general meeting soon, and then adopt judicious measures.

MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Pursuant to previous notice a public meeting was held at Thompson's Store, on Saturday the 5th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Col. John M. Smith to the Chair, assisted by J. Gobble, J. H. Thompson, and Jas. Humphries as Assistant Chairmen; and H. E. Rounsaville, and W. W. Womack were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of James L. Clemons, Henry Grubb, John Myers, Philip Swiggett, and Daniel Tranham, were appointed to retire, and draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

While the Committee were absent on this duty, the meeting was addressed by Charles Fisher, Esq., in a brief but able manner on the present condition of the country, and the state of public affairs. He called upon the people to recollect the promises of the Whigs before the elections of 1840, and to compare them with their acts since; the doings of the Extra Session, and of the present Congress. After he had concluded, the Committee of five appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

We, a portion of the People of Davidson County have met together for the purpose of consulting on the present state of public affairs.—It is not only the right, but the duty of Freemen to do so whenever they think proper—and freely to express their opinions on the conduct of their public servants. Therefore, as the opinion of the meeting, we adopt the following Resolutions:

First Resolved, That, notwithstanding all the solemn promises made to us during the summer of 1840, TIMES are no better, but have become much worse.

We, were promised, as soon as the Whigs should get into power, that money would become more plenty than ever;—they have now been in power since 4th of March, 1841,—they have had two sessions of Congress, and behold money is scarcer than ever before known, and times harder.

They promised as soon as the Whigs should get into power that produce should bring better prices, and that wages of labor should rise—but so far from this being the case, produce and wages are now lower than they were in 1840.—So, that in all these promises, so solemnly made to the people, they have utterly failed, and have not fulfilled a single one.

Secondly, Resolved, That we view with feelings of alarm the acts of the Extra Session. This Extra Session, we were told, was called for the purpose of passing measures of relief to the country,—but what have they done?

1. They passed a law to create a new National debt of twelve millions of dollars.
2. They passed a law to give away the income from the Public Lands, amounting to more than 3 millions of dollars per year.
3. After in this manner giving away the proceeds of the Public Lands, they then passed a law to supply the place of the sums given away, by laying new taxes on the country to the amount of 10 or 12 millions of dollars.
4. They passed a law to give away to Mrs. Harrison, as a present, the sum of 25 thousand dollars. Thus taking the first step towards introducing the British pension system into our country. We deny that Congress has any right to take the money by taxes, and give it away to any body whatever. And what renders this proceeding still more unjustifiable, it is known that Mrs. Harrison was rich, and stood in no need of such present. We further object to this because it is unconstitutional, and it is taking the people's money to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.
5. They passed a law, called the Bankrupt law, which operates against the Farmers and Mechanics of the country, and only to the advantage of city merchants, jobbers, and speculators.

They promised to introduce retrenchment and reform,—but instead of doing this, they have in less than one year, increased the expenses of the Government more than one-third; they run them

up from 21 millions per year the expenditure under Mr. Van Buren, to nearly 32 millions.

These are some of the acts of the Whig majority at the Extra Session, but they are not all. Resolved, That we view with feelings of alarm, the doings now carried on by the Whigs on the present session of Congress.

Not satisfied with the public debt as the Extra Session, and the tax imposed on the country, they are now again at work to increase the loan to 15 millions of dollars, and to impose still more taxes on the people.

But this is not all,—at this very time, we see Mr. Clay, in the Senate, pushing forward a Resolution to abolish a most important part of our sacred Constitution,—to strike out the check placed there by our Forefathers against the usurpations of Congress.

At the same time that this is going on in the Senate, we see John Q. Adams in the other House, introducing petitions to dissolve the union of these States all together. We are alarmed at these doings, and we invoke our fellow citizens everywhere to awaken to the danger that is threatening the Constitution, the Union, and the Liberty of the people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the establishment of any more Biddle Banks in this country. The gross misdeeds, and corrupt practices of the late Bank ought to satisfy all candid men that such an institution is not only demoralizing to the country, but dangerous to the liberty of the people. We are glad to see that the President and members of the late United States Bank now stand indicted for their criminal practices, and public good requires that they should meet with that justice which their crimes merit.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, as candidate for our next Governor,—and, also of the appointment for the Democratic Convention, to meet in Salisbury on the 20th of May next, and we invite all such citizens of Davidson County as are opposed to high taxes,—to giving away the public money,—to changing the Constitution, and dissolving the Union, and who are in favour of low taxes, retrenchment and reform, to meet us in Lexington, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, to choose Delegates to attend the Salisbury Convention,—and, also, to consult together, and take such measures as may be necessary to maintain our rights and liberties.

Mr. Charles Brummel then addressed the meeting in defence of the Whig measures of the Extra Session, and the general policy of the party.

On motion it was further resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian, and other Democratic papers in the State.

JOHN M. SMITH, Chairman.
H. E. ROUNSAVILLE, Secretary.
W. W. WOMACK, Secretary.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.
Col. Hiram T. Brown, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

MARRIED.

In this Town, on the 31st instant, by the Rev. John D. Scheek, Mr. MILES MOWRY to Miss CATHERINE BOGER, both of this County.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, by Burgess Garner, Esq. Mr. JOHN HENDRICKS to Miss MARY CARTER.

In this County, on the 31st instant, by John Carrigan, Esq. Mr. JOHN PABEL to Miss MARY SLOAN.

In this County, on the 30th ult., by John Shaver, Esq. Mr. JOHN WAGGONER, of Cabarrus County, to Miss MARGARET EARNHEART, of this County.

In this County, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN INGRAM to Miss JANE SLOKES.

In this County, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Henry Graber, Mr. WILLIAM HOLBROOKS to Miss MARGARET EAGLE.

In this County, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN YOST to Miss SARAH SAFRET.

DIED.

In this County, on the 24th instant, Miss FANNY, daughter of the late James Coles, aged 22 years, 7 months and 4 days.

In the city of Charleston, on the 23rd ult. Mrs. HARRIET PRINCE, relict of the late Capt. Charles Prince, aged 73 years, and sister of Mrs. Mathieu, of this town.

English and Classical School.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. CLARKE, (a graduate of Dartmouth College,) to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 5 months, \$5 to \$15.

Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842. MICHAEL BROWN.

The Bankrupt Law!!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefits. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court, also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching 6th Circuit of the Superior Courts; Afterwards I shall be found in my office at Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this law. Many persons I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of five hundred dollars can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons" owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount.

H. C. J.
Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the house of Robert T. N. Craigm, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, on Thursday, the 17th day of February next, stock of HORSES, MULES, HOGS,

and best kind of household and kitchen furniture, also SOME

7 or 8 Negroes,

and a large quantity of farming tools of first rate kind. Also, corn and other articles of crop of the last year, together with

TWO WAGGONS AND GEAR.

Also, the half right of a Blacksmith, named Elijah, and half the interest in the tools and furniture of a Blacksmith's shop, together with an interest in

208 ACRES OF LAND

on Deal's creek, adjoining Chambers Winters, Lewis Jacobs, and others.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES OWENS, Trustee.
Rowan County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 4t.

FOR SALE.—A first rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841. 6w.

AGRICULTURAL.



BUTTER.

Many women who make good butter have the custom of skimming their milk the same morning that they churn, and mixing the cream with that which they are about to churn. This cream is left in the buttermilk, for it will not make till it becomes sour. On this any person who follows the practice may convince themselves by allowing their butter-milk to stand twenty-four hours and then churning it again.

When the strappings, (the last milk taken, after three-fourths or more have been milked,) are mixed with the creamed, it should be allowed to coagulate before it is churned, or else a part of the butter will be left in the buttermilk. The strapping or last milk, and the first cream that rises make the best butter. The salt used for the butter should be of the best quality. That which turns damp in wet weather is not fit to salt either butter or pork. This dampness is caused by muriate of lime, a salt of which there is a small quantity in sea water, it will attract an extraordinary quantity of water from the atmosphere, and always weaken the brine in which it is mixed. When good salt cannot be procured, the damp salt may be freed from the muriate by the following process:—Make a strong brine with some of the salt, let the salt that is to be refined be put into the brine for a day, stirring it occasionally; then pour off the brine, put clean water to the salt, stir it for a few seconds, pour it off and dry the salt in the sun. To make this process intelligible, it should be observed that brine so strong that it can dissolve no more common salt, is still capable of dissolving a considerable quantity of muriate of lime.

To make good butter from thin ridged backed cows in hot weather, the milk should be scalded as soon as it is strained, the cream will then rise as thick as that of muscular broad-backed cattle, and make nearly as good butter, and the churning may be performed in less than half an hour. Care should be used that the milk is neither burned or smoked; for this reason the pot should be set on coals, and not allowed to boil.

One part sugar, one nitre, and two good salt, will preserve butter almost unchanged for a long time; but the butter must not have been washed with water, and when packed it must be secured from the air by covering it with a cloth dipped in melted butter the edge of which must be soldered to the tub or crock with melted butter.

Charcoal, if it could be used without difficulty has a more powerful effect in preserving butter than any kind of salt. When a boy I had occasion to see many firkins of Irish butter opened which had been kept long in stores.

A part of the casks were burnt to a coal on the inside. In all these the butter was perfectly sweet; in all those that were not burnt, it was very much damaged.—*Halifax Colonial Farmer.*

* This is probably an error.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

One of the most recent gifts which Science has conferred upon Art, is that of the Electric Telegraph, invented by Wheatstone, and now employed in London. He had devoted to the subject of Electricity much time, and its first fruits were his discovery. The following description of the object, operation and construction of this simple, yet highly important invention, we extract from Dr. Lardner's third lecture, delivered in New York, and reported at length in the New York Tribune:

Its object is, by the agency of Electricity, to communicate between distant places in a very short space of time. In England it has already been applied along a railway for some hundred or more miles. All that is necessary is to go to the office at one end and ask his question; in about three minutes he receives an answer. I chanced myself, while engaged in railway operations, to witness an operation of this kind, and I shall not soon forget my astonishment at the result. I was standing near the office of the Great Western Railroad, when a passenger got out from the train of cars which had just arrived, over forty miles, from London, went into the office and told the clerk that he wished to send by the returning train a note to his hotel in London concerning a clock and umbrella he had left there. "Yes, sir," said the clerk, "wait a moment and I will give you the answer to your note." He turned to a small apparatus in a corner of the room, and in about three minutes told the man that his clock and umbrella had been taken care of, and would be sent by the next train.

The method of the operation of this invention is extremely simple, and is easily rendered intelligible. I have already explained the nature of the galvanic current which is produced when zinc and copper or other metals are brought in contact. The electricity evolved at the surface of contact is decomposed, the positive taking one direction and the negative the other: hence if two wires be provided and put in contact, the one with the positive and the other with the negative fluid, these two currents will flow along them for any distance—even around the globe. Now if a magnetic needle be placed over the wire, along which this galvanic current flows, it will be immediately turned at right angles to the wire—no matter what was its former direction. Now suppose a wire be enclosed in glass tubes or surrounded by some other non-conducting substance, and passed the whole distance from New York to New Orleans; a needle placed above the wire at New Orleans will instantly turn at right angles to it upon sending along it the electric current. This would be the case with

any number of wires. Thus we have a method of communicating instantly between distant places. The next thing is to devise some means of rendering the communication intelligible. A variety of signals have been employed for this purpose. In Wheatstone's telegraph the letters of the alphabet were employed; and the mode of conducting the communication was this: at each end of the route was provided a lens marked off into parallel-grams, at the angles of which were placed the different letters of the alphabet.

Magnetic needles were placed above the wires in such a position with respect to the figures that any two of the needles may be made to point to each of the letters by the action of the fluid, which on being passed along the wires causes them to turn at right angles to the wires. Now in communicating from end to end, the person who makes the first advances, passes a current along a wire which lets go a bell at the other extremity: thus a wire touched at New Orleans would let go a bell here, and its language is, "I'm going to send you a message—so look about you." The person receiving this warning sends back a current, which lets go a bell at the other end, saying in reply, "Go on, sir, I'm listening to you." Then they begin to spell out the words—if that is the method adopted. If E be the first letter, then two wires are touched, which will cause two needles at the other end to point to that letter on the lens, and so for all other letters. In general practice fewer letters are necessary than those of the alphabet.

The manner in which these telegraphs are constructed in England is this: the wires, of which there are five or six, are placed in glass tubes and buried several inches in the ground beside the rails. One is now nearly finished from London to Liverpool, and by it messages are transmitted with astonishing rapidity. For commercial purposes these telegraphs are of especial importance.

From the Index.

ENGLAND.

There's blood upon thy jewel's sword,
And shame upon thy helmet's crest;
Pollution marks thy belted loins;
And sin thy churchman's gown;
And from the Islands of the sea
The groans of millions curse thee.

Thy mosses in their hovels pine,
O'er curse their march the they tell;
Thy nobles, of illustrious line,
Like vampires, suck thy soil;
And now, proud "mistress of thy sea,"
The meanest wretch gives food to thee!

A queen upon a throne of gold—
A parliament of drones—
A nation's voice that's brought and sold,
While every cottage groans;
An army o'er the wide world spread,
To gather garments from the dead.

A bird of prey!—with bloody beak,
Now feeding on its young,
Now going forth with hellish shriek,
The bleeding tribes among,
Proud scavenger of land and sea,
Avenge heaven has noted thee!

Disturber of Creation's peace!—
Destroyer of the Jews!—
When will your march of murder cease!—
When will your legions pause!
When mail-clad men shall make your grave
By Javan's towers and Eri's wave.

But hark! a cry for vengeance rings
From India and the Nile;
It thunders death to Europe's kings,
And starts in Albion's Isle;
That power whose flag is never furled—
Whose morning drum beats round the world.

Proud boaster! know that deeds of blood—
Of broken faith and shame—
Have made thee master of the flood,
And magnified thy name;
And think how Rome, the mighty, sank
When rolled the Northern avalanche.

Well mayst thou stand, when nations wheel
Their cannons to 'ards thy throne!
But when thy starving millions feel
A foe in thee alone,
Nor thrones, nor lords, nor martial power,
Can stand the onset of that hour.

John Smith.—At the age of 14 John Smith was a gentleman at large, and was frequently seen in Washington street, Boston, dressed neat but not gaudy. He ran away from Mr. Shark, and was seeking employment in the city of notions, when chancing to get into a bit of a scrape of a Sunday evening with others, he appeared you know, when the following took place between Smith and the Judge.

Judge.—Mr. Smith, what is your business, sir? What do you follow for a livelihood?
Smith.—Nothing particular!
J.—You do not appear to be a man of property—how do you get your bread?

S.—I sometimes get it of Mr. Humbert, the baker, sir, and sometimes—
J.—Stop, sir. Understand my question.—How do you support yourself?
S.—On a chair, sir, in the daytime, on a bed at night.

J.—I do not sit here to trifle. Are you a mechanic?
S.—No, sir.
J.—What are you, then?
S.—A Universalist, sir!
J.—If you do not answer me, I will have you taken care of.

S.—I would thank your honor to do it, for the times are so hard I cannot take care of myself.
J.—You work around the wharves, I suppose.
S.—No, sir—you can't get around them, without a boat, and I don't own one.

J.—I believe you are an idle vagabond.
S.—Your honor is very slow of belief, or you would have found that out before.
J.—What do you know of the case now before the court?
S.—Nothing, sir.
J.—Then, why do you stand here?
S.—Because I have no chair to sit in.
J.—Go about your business.

And Smith went—and as he was leaving the door, was heard to say, "pretty well out of that scrape any how, and when they summon me as a witness again, they had better lay beforehand, or they don't get much information out of this child, any how."

Ball at an Insane Hospital.—On Christmas eve, says a correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) Eagle, I attended a ball at the Insane Hospital at this place. The patients are very fond of dancing, and one evening in the week is generally granted them for this amusement. The balls are held in the galleries, extending the whole length of the wing of the building. When I entered the gallery, they were already "tripping the light fantastic." I should think about forty were dancing, and many others were lookers on.

The ball room was very tastefully trimmed with evergreens, and the scene was truly enlivening. The music was excellent, and the utmost regularity prevailed, all seeming to be lively without being boisterous. Many were well dressed, but some showed the wanderings of the mind by their ludicrous attire. The aged seemed to renew their youth, whilst the young could scarcely keep their agility within bounds.

You would hardly believe that he who approaches you with so polite a bow, to ask your hand in the next dance, is a lunatic; nor would you imagine that you pretty girl, who so gaily trips across the hall, is one whose intellect is impaired. There stands a silver haired man, who, you understand by his conversation, has ploughed the mighty deep in former days; and he who now whirls by in the giddy dance, once filled the pulpit, whilst the murderer stands with his partner, awaiting their turn. All seem conscious that they are inmates of an Insane Hospital, and are eagerly striving to enjoy the present moment.

The refreshments though simple, were abundant, consisting of popped corn and apples.

About 9 o'clock the dancing concluded, and nearly all joined in a march round the gallery, after which the festival broke up, each appearing in the happiest possible mood, and I doubt not but every thing is done to render them so.

CIDERICRATIC PYRAMID.

There it is, Ladies and Gentlemen; all there is left of Ciderocracy; just enough to build a "Log Cabin." Alas! for the old Coon;—alas for the Cidercratic!

There it is, Ladies and Gentlemen; all there is left of Ciderocracy; just enough to build a "Log Cabin." Alas! for the old Coon;—alas for the Cidercratic!

Enabling the Dead.—Dr. E. and A. Parsons, at No. 3, Winter street place, have sent a circular to the medical profession in Boston, saying they "have established themselves in this city, with the intent to practise the art of embalming or preserving, for a longer or shorter period, the bodies of those deceased whose relics their friends may wish kept from decay." This is a new thing under the sun, in this section of the world. We think, however, that these gentlemen are well qualified to accomplish what they promise. In France, the art of embalming distinguished persons is customary. The bodies of many celebrated individuals known to us on the page of history, although many years dead, appear as though they were only in a quiet slumber. The natural tendency to decomposition is seasonably arrested; and it is not at all improbable that their bodies may be preserved for centuries to come.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Cheap Board.—"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel, in New York. "What do you ask a week for board and lodging?"

"Five dollars."
"Five dollars! that's too much; but I s'pose you'll allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?"

"Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each."

Here the conversation ended and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another part of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar and said:

"Spoke we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes."

The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks' board at \$5—\$10."

"Here stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37½ cents each—\$10 50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, I'll take a glass and the balance in segars."

Early Formation of Good Habits.—If a child is neglected till six years of age, and subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, and in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to attempt to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain.

An infant is in a state of perpetual enjoyment from the intensity of curiosity.—There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burden to itself or teacher. But learning is not all nor the principal consideration—moral habits are acquired in these schools, and by their means children are kept out of the nurseries of obscenity, vulgarity, vice and blasphemy.

In the establishment at Westminster, none but children between three and five years of age are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a paternal, indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more is of little consideration. The moral discipline is the great consideration.—*Lord Brougham.*

"Oh, Debt, Debt! if the flaunting butterflies who bask in the feeble sunshine of credit, knew in the incipient stages of that fell disease, the rack of mind! of hope! of every comfort, to which it brings them in the end, they would shun thee as a pestilence!—shun thee as an agent of hell! For, surely, the temporal agonies of which thou art the source; the minds destroyed—the hopes prostrated—household affections sundered; and loves embittered, of which thou art the cause and curse; they surely are no bad types of the after agonies of the doomed soul! The advice of a dying man given to all with prayerful earnestness—sleep not in the Delilah lap of credit, for the awakening will be as bitter as the dream was pleasant.—*Recollections of an Actress.*

A sensible Lord.—When the late Lord Clive was a boy, and once walking with a school fellow through Drayton market, the two lads stopped to look at a butcher killing a calf. "Dear me, B. B.," said the lad "I would not be a butcher for all the world." "Why, I should not much like it," said Clive, "it's a dirty business; but I'd a plucky deal rather be a butcher than a calf!"

PROSPECTUS

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the member's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—breviter and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great number of speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gauss and Saxton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter afresh for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No notice will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVERS.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our State, and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations. Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 20 by 15 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers' names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the reader portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE.—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value. To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves. All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. MCANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause? to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at grogeries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you act so something in a cause, that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern States.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents a copy.* Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.